DAMASGUS-

at the outbreak of the war rapidly developing into a port of considerable

The keys to this line and to the rich

country that lies tributary to it are

the western terminus at Scutari, oppo-

mans wish to fortify their possession

of this road by actual occupation of it

seems one of the motives of their pres-

Again, the coast of Asia Minor and Syria has for years been a matter that

HENRI FABRE DIES AT 92.

Pamous French Entomologist

Was Called "Insect's Homer."

M. Fabre was the intimate friend of

known, even in France, until he reached the age of 80 years after a life of

Britons Aloft Shell Ghent.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-A Rotterdam des-patch says that four British aeroplanes

severely bombarded Ghent during a mist

EVENTS IN THE WAR

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

OCTOBER 12, 1914.

are reported to be bombarding

The Allies gain an important position on the heights of the Aisne, im-

perilling the German positions from

Soissons to the ridge of the Argonne.

The Russian cruiser Pallada is

The Austrian army defeats six

Russian divisions near Lancut.

sunk in the Baltic by submarines. Two hundred Americans take up service with the Foreign Legion.

Germans press nearer Ostend and

town of Orange.

Bruges.

importance

ent movement.

against our position at Zabrezie. Our troops stoutly repelled all three with heavy losses to the enemy. A furattack in the same region met a

gorska Islands the enemy constructed two bridges of boats. Thanks to the accuracy of our artillery fire the Bo-lievatchku bridge was shattered and the enemy was unable to repair it.
On the Drina before Badovintzi all the enemy attacks on our positions were repulsed with heavy losses.

A despatch from Berne says that a traveller arriving there from Haugary says that Gen. von Mackensen's troops says that Gen. von Mackensen's troops bear Temesvar are mostly young, fit and admirably equipped with new accountements. The whole army, they say, is provided with a large number of machine guns and 2,000 field guns.

Even allowing for exaggerations it is evident that the army comprises the best available elements. On the other hand, the reserves sent to Alsace, near the Swiss frontier, are ill equipped. Most of them belong to the landsturm and

of them belong to the landsturm and are veterans evidently intended to vell movements behind the lines. To-day's despatches from German

sources respecting the occupation of Belgrade indicate that the resistance of fered by the Serbs there, while not of a concerted character, was neverthe-less extremely stubborn and of a kind to cause heavy losses to the invaders.

Belgrade Fighting Severe.

The Az Est, a Budapest paper, prints the following from its correspondent: "Our gain of ground and the breadth of our march into Serbia continue to in-crease. Despite all efforts of the Ser-blans, in whose ranks are British officers and who use British artillery, the river crossing has been accomplished according to the plan made. The enemy attempted with all means at his disposal to hold his line of defence. Though he subjected those of our troops who crossed the river to a murderous fire the latter nevertheless succeeded in attaining Serbian territory.
"A severe battle raged about Belgrade.

where the Serbians offered particularly bitter opposition. Nevertheless we succeeded in reaching the newly installed connections over the Save and invaded the northern portion of the city, where our troops remained until reenforce-

"A bloody battle followed in the alleys. In the northern part of Belgrade a terrible encounter with bayonets raged for two days and nights. The Serbians pushed back step by step in these fights and finally had to surrender the whole

To Bombard Bulgarian Ports.

MAY BLOCK RUMANIA.

Teutons Take Step to Prevent Her From Aiding Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. says that a force of about 150,000 Ger- pose of the present movement it is magmans and Austrians is concentrated at nificent in its sweep and bold in its Czernowitz, on the frontier of Bessara-daring, for it must be remembered that bia. The first line troops number about 60,000 and are supported by some 75,000 Germany cannot count on any move-

the German staff to begin an invasion of Bessarabia as a support and accompaniment to the invasion of Serbia.

months ago, and she would herize taking steps that whell are poloring, opposite Giurgevo, from where the Bucharest railroad is dominated. The presence of Bulgarian troops on this front proves without doubt that Bulgaria continues to distrust the intentions of Rumania and certainly indicates that there is still some chance that Rumania will take up arms on the side of Russia and the other Entente Powers. Serbia, unbroken though she case, seemed the weak point in the path, and here accordingly the Teuton enters. When the present crisis is shown by the fact that there is still some chance that Rumania will take up arms on the side of Russia and the other Entente Powers. It was the Dobrudja district, a considerable area which lies between the Danuba and the Black Sea coast, that Danuba and the Black Sea coast, that the cond Balkan war.

The main strength is being concentrated on the Dobrudja frontier, especially at policy to the fact that dischening to secure. The buildings took Englishmen many years of work and seheming to secure. The buildings there and to introduce of the Bagdar ailroad leading down the East. The importance triumphs in the East. The importance to the Bagdar ailroad leading down the Sprian coast from Aleppo to beyond the Sprian coast from Aleppo to beyond the present crisis is shown by the fact that as opposition from the Baily Mail's concerned could take up the present crisis is shown by the fact that the same of this the German forces so far leave the present crisis is shown by the fact that the present crisis is shown by the fact that the same of this the German forces so far leave the present crisis is shown by the fact that the present crisis is shown by the fact that the same of this the German forces so far leave the present crisis is shown by the fact that the present crisis is shown by the fact that the served the present crisis is shown by the fact that the served the present crisis is shown by the fact that the present crisis is shown by the fact that the ferman forces so far leave the

in the second Balkan war.

The main strength of the Bulgarian armies, however, is being massed along the Serbian and Greek frontiers, and it is here, on the border line between Bulgaria and Serbia, that the first opera-tions in force are expected from King

The Balkan situation has been some-The Balkan situation has been somewhat clarified during the day by a despatch from Athens which quotes the former Premier of Greece, M. Venizelos, as saying that he will not urge his party to oppose the policy of the new Government, although he will stand firmly against any vote of confidence in the Ministry which is headed by Premier Zaimis and is solely the creation of King Constanting. Heretofore it had been Constantine. Heretofore it had been thought possible, and even hoped, by some of the political critics that Venizelos, who directs the majority vote in the Chamber of Deputies, would throw as many stumbling blocks as possible in the path of the Germanophile Government

It is reported from Rome on good authority that the statement that Pre-mier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria has format-ly protested to Greece against the landing of Entente troops at Salonica is not

Italy Prepares to Act.

It is believed to-night that the Italian It is believed to-night that the Italian Ministry has agreed upon a plan of operations in the Balkans. There was a long Cabinet conference yesterday in Rome, and last evening Premier Salandra left for army headquarters in the north to obtain King Victor Emmanuel's consent to the part it is proposed to have Italy play in support of Serbla.

The Idea Nazionale expresses the belief that the Quadruple Powers have about completed plans for concerted actabut completed plans for concerted ac-

BRITISH COLONIES REAL OBJECTIVE OF GERMANY'S CAMPAIGN IN BALKANS

HILE Constantinople is the mmediate aim of the socalled drive through the Balkans by the Austro-German armies aiding the hard pressed Turk, it s a mere minor matter in the Teutonic plans. The goal of this expedition is Egypt and the Suez Canal, a distance of about 1,800 miles from Belgrade, where the Austro-German armies are now established. If Germany could seize the Suez Canal the British Empire would be cut in twain, for it is this narrow strip of water that holds the great fabric together. India would then be menaced, thus accomplishing what Germany endeavored to do in peace times by the building of the Bagdad Railway.

Teutons' Offer of Control of Dardanelles to Bulgars' King Overbalanced Allies' Promise of Macedonian Territory—Rumania Placated.

There is as yet no official information respecting the preparations being made by the Entente Powers in support of tion against Serbia nor as a relief ex-There is as yet no official information respecting the preparations being made by the Entente Powers in support of Serbia.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Quadruple Powers are preparing to bombard Dedeagatch, the Bulgarian senseptor on the Ægean, and Varna, on the Black Sea.

Serbian despatches say that the that years of diplomacy and honors and powers are preparing to bombard bedeagatch, the Bulgarian senseptor of the Egean, and Varna, on the Black Sea. The German drive southward is re- difficult for military purposes Serbian despatches say that the that years of diplomacy and peace have danger confronting that country has failed to secure. It is, according to semiunited the inhabitants as never before official pronouncement, a stroke for a in their history. Old men, who are unable to join the army, and women are said to be arming themselves in readiness to lay down their lives for their country.

dfficial pronouncement, a stroke for a swift passage of the Balkan mountain lands that will complete an unbroken German line from the North Sea to country. the Bosporus, that will advance across Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf and India, and that will envelop the Suez Canal, Egypt, Tripoli and Algeria, the the country, where the topography is in their favor and where with the aid of

MEDITERRANEAN

the Allies. PARIS, Oct. 11.-A Bucharest despatch If this be indeed the ultimate puror 80,000 reserves.

It is believed, the despatch says, that the concentration of so large a force at this point reveals a plan on the part of the German staff to begin an invasion for. ment on the sea to aid her in such an the directio

With the development of events it becomes increasingly apparent that Bul-garia's choice of allies was made some

Comments as a silent but frozerod him. The weeks of impact on yield to find the narrow strip of Macedonia which interest boxers. They do not believe it for all merry and appearance of the convergence of the following is a summary of the convergence of the following is the convergence of the foll

quantities of military supplies are being transported with all haste to Serbia.

ITALY URGED TO ACT. French Papers Think She Should Send Troops to Balkans.

torially to-day

"The Germans' attempted diversion in the Balkans is not inspired merely by the object of striking the imagination of neutrals and causing the withdrawal of French forces toward the Orient. The Kaiser's entry into Constantinople would cause to be forgotten his fallures to reach Paris and Petrograd and the fact that pressure on the French front is be-coming difficult to withstand." The article argues that Russia and Italy ought immediately to furnish an

expeditionary army.

The Journal des Debats, taking much the same stand, points out that Italy is best situated to send troops to the Balkans, but that it will be necessary first to decide the questions of Italy's relations with Germany, Italy not offi-cially being at war with the Kaiser,

SERBIA SEEKS AID.

Diplomat Says She Looks to England for Immediate Aid.

The Idea Nazionale expresses the belief that the Quadruple Powers have about completed plans for concerted action in the Balkans. Other leading Italian newspapers agree with this belief. Nevertheless, reports come from various moints in the Balkans that the number of troops landed at Salonica is wholly insufficient to be of material aid to Serbia, and that there is no prospect of additional forces being landed there for some time to come. Still other reports have it that the disembarkation of British and French soldiers continues by night and day and that enormous

Bulgarian army and their advance on into Turkey and the east.

The two points on the Danube where have been finished within the past few the railroad touches are Semendria and Belgrade, neither of which are strong strategic points, and both of which seem possible over a long stretch of the road possible over a long stretch of the long possible over a long stretch o to have been captured with little more than rear guard actions in their defence. It is evident that the Serbians, following the same tactics that proved so successful against the Austrians last year, will make their stand in the interior of developing into a port of considerable hard won North African possessions of their favor and where with the aid of English officers they have been hard at work for many months in building de-

Bulgaria's Share in Advance. Germany, it is presumed, will be as-

forces working from two points, one in the direction of Nish and the other along the Vardar Valley, where she is expected to hold in check the forces that the isted in her invasion by the Bulgariar to hold in check the forces that the Allies have sent to Serbia's assistance through Salonica. Granted the often proved bravery of the Serbian army its stand against this double invasion seems because over all the services of the offer vided this coast, while in the offer vided this coast, while in the offer becomes increasingly apparent that BulSuch a movement, if successful, would
cut off Rumania from Russia and would
cut off Rumania from Russia and would
fitter ate, any inclination on the part of
Rumania to throw in her lot with Russia.

The military critics here, however,
dealing with this news and receiving it
as an expected move on the part of
as an expected move on the part of Germany and Austria, are rather inclined to
regard the concentration of troops at
Czerrowitz as a silent but forceful hint
to Rumania of what will happen if she
draws her sword on the side of the Endraws her sword

Report Important Gain in Adige Region, Piercing Austrian Lines.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sex. ROME, Oct. 11.-The War Office to-ROME. Oct. 11. The Car by died to-night announced an important gain by France. Special Cable Despatch to The Sex the Italian troops in the region of the Panis, Oct. 11.—The Temps says ediperced and the defenders driven back with considerable losses in wounded and prisoners. The statement says:

Between the Adige and the Brenta rivers, especially in the Assa Valley, our detachments pierced the enemy's positions, broke down the barbed wire fences and destroyed his defensive works. We drove back the enemy detachments and made prisoners.

On the night of October 10 the enemy attacked our Mourat Maronian positions northwest of the Arsiero plateau, but was repulsed with losses small progress, especially around the Ferroe Vallo forest

ally not offi- SEVEN AMERICANS DECORATED. War Cross Awarded to Members of

Ambulance Corps.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, Oct. 11.-Lieut. Sweeny, one of the Americans with the Foreign Legion, who was wounded in Cham

RUSSIANS STILL

Continue the Offensive, but Are Driven Back, the Germans Assert.

MANY TEUTONS TAKEN

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUK. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The Russians are still the attackers in the region around Dwinsk, as is shown by this afternoon's official German War Office statement telling of the repulse of attacks before the city and northeast of Vidzy by the troops of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. In Galicia, in the region of Tarnopol, too, the Czar's troops continue to be on the offensive. They made three at-tacks which were beaten off, according

o the German claim.

Both the German and the Russian official reports of to-day claim only unimfirst time in several days by the recordng of captures of a considerable number of prisoners and some guns, the total number of Germans said to have been aptured in the various sections of the front being nearly 1,000, while 200 German soldlers are reported to have been stabbed in trench fighting north of Liho-

aeroplane. The official German statement issued

this afternoon follows: his afternoon follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von
Hindenburg: Before Dwinsk and
northeast of Vidzy Russian attacks
were repulsed. An aeroplane of the
enemy was shot down west of

Smorgon.

Army group of Prince Leopold:
East of Baronovitchi a weak attack by the enemy was repulsed with ease. Army group of Gen, von Linsingen In cavalry fighting which has taken place in the region of Kucheckawola the enemy has been driven back beyond the Beziminnaja-Wieslolucha sector. Fighting continues near Jezierna. North of Bielskajawola the Beziminnaja-Wieslolucha

Jezierna. North of Bielskajawoia the enemy was driven off.

Army group of Count von Bothmar: Benewed enemy attacks, made with strong force, were repulsed. German troops captured the heights south of Hladki, on the Vreth, fifteen kilometers northwest of Tarnopol, and beat off three Russian attacks which were made from the village of Hladki.

official statement the Russian War Office issued to-night was as follows: Northward of Dwinsk a German aeroplane threw bombs on the Nitzgal

prisoners and a machine gun. Under the enemy's fire we left Garbounovka, capturing 250 prisoners and seven machine guns.

The enemy's offensive eastward of Poschlinia has been checked. Southwest of Dwinsk we brought down a German aeroplane, which fell behind the enemy's lines. Northward of Lihovitchi we penetrated the enemy's trenches, stabbing 200 and capturing 456 German sol-

Southward of the Pripet the enemy occupied Berejnavola.

At Chartoriysk the enemy crossed to the right bank of the River Styr.

lis counter attacks on Garaimovka ere repulsed. Eastward of Buchach we put the enemy to flight, capturing 150.

CALLS JEWS TOO SMART. Russian Statesman Won't Let Them Buy Land-Peasants Less Alert. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Petrograd cor-respondent of the Daily Jail sends the

following:
"The new Russian Minister of the

from Switzerland to the effect that the people in Scandinavia are being told that the attempted offensive was undertaken mainly for a political purpose. It is pointed out in Germany that the situation in the Balkans 'proves the failure

Regarding the situation in the east Panis, Oct. 11.-Henri Fabre, called there is a striking contrast. The people by Victor Hugo the "Insects' Homer," died to-day at Orange, in the south of France. He was born in 1823. in Germany, the correspondent says, can-not understand why after the smashing German victories the Russian armies are still in existence. A winter campaign in the east is now considered inevitable Mistral, Maeterlinck and many other well known men of science. and this fact is viewed with bitter dis-The entomologist was very little appointment in Germany, where such a thing had not been expected. the age of 80 years after a life of poverty and struggle, caring nothing for wealth or fame. Mistral brought him to public attention and he became so beloved throughout France that a monument was erected to him a few years ago at Avignon, near his home town of Orange.

EFFORT TO RETAKE LOOS ATTACK AT DWINSK HARD CHECK TO GERMANS LAID TO GEN. FRENCH

Between 7,000 and 8,000 Dead Lie Before Lost Positions-Wounded Estimated at 30,000 in Long Fight -French Advance North of Tahure.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, Oct. 11 .- The German attempts o retake the ground won from them by the British and French troops in the vicinity of Loos, attempts in which enormous numbers of men have been sacrificed, have failed completely, according to a War Office communiqué issued this afternoon.

After several days of almost constant fighting between 7,000 and 8,000 German soldiers lie dead in front of the positions which the French and British forces captured in this vicinity during the recent offensive. The attacks were portant local successes, although the made with an effective force of about petrograd statement is featured for the 50,000 men.

At the standard ratio between dead and wounded in this sort of fighting, one to four, it therefore appears that the n wounded must have approxi mated 30,000. From this may be judged the seriousness to the Germans of the check administered and the importance

stabled in trench fighting north of Lihovitchi.

Both the German and the Russian reports tell of the downing of a hostile aeroplane.

of the victory to the Allies.

In Champagne, where the French troops are still driving ahead, gains of the first consequence were made to-day.

The entire German defence work southeast of Tahure was captured by a brill-lant assault. Progress was made north-east of the village. During the fighting at La Goutte ravine 108 German soldiers were made prisoners. The night statement said:

We have made considerable progress in the woods west of the road from Souchez to Angres, in the valley of the Souchez creek, and to the east of the Bois de Givenchy field fort. We have also gained ground on the crests toward La Folie. About 100 prisoners belonging to the Prussian guard are in our hands.

Advance in Champagne.

In Champagne we have made esh progress northeast of Tahure and have captured by a vigorous attack the entire German defensive works southeast of the village. On the side of La Goutte ravine to side of La Goutte ravine at 108 prisoners, of whom two are officers.

Our cannons have effectively counter bombarded the German pieces which directed a violent fire against our new positions.

There were reciprocal artillery engagements of particular intensity at

Les Eparges, in Le Pretre wood, to the north of Reillon, in Lorraine and also in the Vosges to the south of Steinbach and in 'the environs of

Afternoon Report. The afternoon communiqué was a

There has been reported during the night nothing more than fairly severe bombardments on the part of the artilery of the enemy at a point to the north of La Scarpe and in the Cham-pagne district against positions to the rear of our line, as well as in the re-gion of Souain. Everywhere our bat-teries made efficient reply. Further information confirms previ-

ous reports that the violent counter attacks delivered by the Germans dur-ing the past few days against the Brit-ish and French fronts in front of Loos and to the north of this point have resulted only in a grave and costly check. The principal assault was delivered by n effective force of between three and divisions, which was completely four divisions, which was completely repulsed and dispersed.

The number of dead left by the enemy on the ground in front of the lines of the Allies is estimated at a total of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

have been in vain and which have caused him very heavy losses. The French troops have been able to conto the south of Thelus (north of Ar-

In Champagne the German efforts in the vicinity of the Navarin Farm at Tahure and at Mesnil have brought about no definite result. The Germans have not succeeded in driving our troops from the positions re-cently conquered by us, nor have they succeeded in preventing us from mak-

fronted them French troops have been successful against the German second line positions. Our soldiers, after a methodical preparation, took posses sion on the 7th of October of the German trenches to the north of Na-yarin. The same day they occupied According to the most recent in

belittle the effect of the French sucthe Germans have suffered a check which is of relatively increased

had made every preparation to avoid it. We are familiar to-day with the it. We are familiar to-day with the orders given by the German leaders, which set forth the measures to be taken by the Germans in the matter of resistance and attack. It is known that German orders were given which resulted in the bringing of troops from everywhere, even recalling from Russia the Corps of the Gu .rd, which was thrown precipitately into the fighting. It is furthermore a fact that in the infantry branch alone the German prisoners taken in the Atrois district and in Champagne belonged to metytwo different regiments.

As a matter of fact the precision with which the French preparations were made, together with the violence of the French attack, was sufficient to overcome all the measures adopted by the Germans.

The taking of 25,000 German pris-oners and the capturing of 246 pieces of abandoned artillery indicate furthe more the extent of the German dis-order and are proof of the superiority in these operations of the troops of the Allies over the enemy

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED. Germans Announce Successful At-

tacks on Four Places.

headquarters issued to-day the follow-ing statement regarding operations in the west:

And improvement is impossible as the press bureau is treate author of what is complained Sir John states it is complete

In the region of Souchez and Neuville and in the Champagne, northeast of Les Mesnil, enemy attacks with hand grenades were repulsed.
Our battle airmen yesterday destroyed four enemy aeroplanes. One British aeroplane fell at a point east of Poperinghe. Northwest of Lille Lieut. Immelmann compelled a British

battle biplane which was flying at a height of 4,000 meters to descend. This officer within a short time had brought down four enemy aeroplanes In the Champagne one French battle biplane was shot down near Somme Py. Another on the heights of the Meuse, west of Hattonchatel. We lost an observation aeroplane south of the

GERMANS MOWN DOWN.

sir John French Describes British Victory South of La Bassee. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 11 .- Field Marshall Sir ohn French sent additional details today of the German attack south of La NORTHCLIFFE ASSAILED. Bassee Canal, which was made in great strength last Friday. The main German efforts were against the Chalk Pit, north of Hill 70, and Hulluch and the Hohen-

yards from the British trenches. As they advanced they were mown down by the combined rifle, machine gun and artillery fire, not a man getting within forty yards of the British first line.

Between Hulluch and the Quarries the attack was beaten off in similar fashion, with heavy losses to the Germans. The British troops followed the beaten Germans at this point and secured a German trench west of Cite St. Elle.

The Germans succeeded in penetrating the British front line and the southern communication trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which was still in British hands. Here the Germans were promptly driven out by bomb throwers. Sir John French says:

Our reserves were not required at any part of the front. It is certain that we inflicted a severe reverse on the enemy. Our cosmittee the suppressed.

The Daily News as well as that we inflicted a severe reverse on the enemy. Our casualties were even Telegraph and the Daily Chr. less than the first estimate.

The report in a German communi-

qué on Saturday that a strong British attack northeast of Vermelles failed is false. Attacks were not made and o losses have been incurred other

Yesterday eleven fights in the air occurred. Our men were successful in nine of them. A hostile aeroplane driven to the ground withi enemy's lines was certainly destroyed. This morning an enemy machine was brought down within our lines. We

CENSORS' BLUNDERS

British Home Secretary Savs Official Press Bureau Is Not to Blame.

ERRORS MADE AT FRONT

Special Cable Despatch to Tu ... LONDON, Oct. 11 .- Sir John Simon Home Secretary, writes in defence the Official Press Bureau, who been the target of many attacks lays the blame on what he call pid censors." He refers in part to the recent assertions that the reau is deliberately excising ref ences to the bravery of the German exaggerating news favorable to de Britain and concealing disagrees In connection with this Sir Jon

tions in his letter certain des from a Times correspondent Buchan which have been con of. "At French," the request says the He everything written by accredite paper correspondents at the submitted to the censors appo-him at General Headquarters Press Bureau was instructed cept their censorship as final, "Consequently, whatever wrote was censored by individ-

whom the press bureau has no a bility whatever. Any article to handed to the *Times* was exact same form as it reached this "If there be faults to critic Berlin, via London, Oct. 11 .- Army provements to secure, crit that the bureau exercises its ow ment as to the class of news to be held from publication. "The busine the bureau." he says, "is to see wh

> war Office, the Admiralty or the o departments concerned.
>
> "The bureau is not the author of an such prohibitions, which were framed or the sole principle that nothing should be published which may in any war bylous to the layman what may the enemy. The work is done large staff, most of whose me were appointed by the War Office the Admiralty. They do their u the Admiralty. They do their to enforce the rules, but doub

what is proposed to be published

"The directors of the bureau are don The Home Secretary ends the

appens sometimes that the

on the Press Bureau as whipple who cheerfully endures much be for faithfully trying to confe the rules of the fighting depart

London Papers Score Him tor V tacks I pon Grey.

Special Cable Despatch to Title For the Chalk Pit attack the Germans assembled behind the woods, 300 to 500 yards from the British trenches. As

sist that a half milli

Russians Repulsed on Lower Star Special Cable Despatch to Tu

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, The Austrian War Office ng in Russia : The Russian offensive

ished on the northeastern the region between Zelezn

ESTABLISHED 1843 W.&J.SLOAN Floor Coverings - Furniture - Decoration

HIGH-GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

The Qualities are consistent with the high standards maintained by this house for almost three-quarters of a century—the best.

The Patterns possess real artistic merit, many of the being reproductions of old Oriental masterpieces, wh others conform to more modern principles of design.

The Colorings are superior to any heretofore produce in this country; and the variety is unlimited.

Our Prices permit of sensible economy whatever ex penditure you make, for better values are not obtainable than these:

SPECIAL SALE RUGS Size 9x12 feet.

BEST WILTON RUGS, regularly \$65, \$46.75

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS, regularly \$33, at BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, regularly \$29, at

"Beam" Wool Bath Rugs, 9 sizes \$2.60 to \$10.00 Cocoa Door Mats, \$1.15 up. Wool Border Mats, \$3.00 up.

Either style lettered to order.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Founded Founded WINDLAND WAR The strong hold our clothes have on hardto-please dressers is easily explained.

They are distinctive in many ways. In fashion and design they are comparable to the best custom-made clothes. In comfort and fit they are comparable to the best productions of sartorial experts. In price, they lead the field by a wide economical margin.

BROKAW BROTHERS

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O